

Unsettled and slightly warmer; probably snow to-day; to-morrow, generally fair. Highest temperature yesterday, 34; lowest, 21. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

GERMANY FLATLY REJECTS ENTENTE REPARATION PLAN

Foreign Minister Simons' Notice of Refusal to the Reichstag Is Met by Full Support.

ALL PARTIES UNITED

British - French Alliance Against U. S. at Expense of Germany Is Seen in New Terms.

WILL OFFER SUBSTITUTE

Berlin Will Not Even Send Representatives to London if Nationalists Carry Their Battle.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Feb. 1.

Germany's answer is "No" to the reparations settlement arrived at by the Entente Powers in Paris last Saturday. This reply was definitely given by Dr. Walter Simons, Foreign Minister, in the Reichstag this afternoon when he said the German Government would make a counter-proposal to the Entente. Dr. Simons' "No" will be repeated by party leaders in the Reichstag debate to-morrow on the Foreign Minister's declaration of policy.

For the first time since the war the German Parliament is united and speaks with one voice. Even the Communists and the Socialists, while eager to have the disarmament clauses of the Paris terms carried out, concur with the bourgeois parties that the reparations conditions cannot be carried out.

In certain industrial and financial circles here it is insisted that behind the Paris agreement is an Anglo-French alliance against the United States at the expense of Germany, and that this alliance was hastened by a desire on the part of the Entente Powers to bring something actual into being before the inauguration of Mr. Harding as President of the United States.

Holds Liver on U. S. Loans.

Article IV of the Paris reparations agreement provides that "Germany shall not directly or indirectly on any credit operations outside her own territory without the approval of the Reparations Commission." A special cable despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD from Paris last Monday referred to this article of the agreement, saying that not only had the Allies decided on the reparations annuities without consulting the United States' interests, but also had devised a scheme which precluded "any treaty the United States might make with Germany from having priority over an engagement with Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Japan."

It is now known that Germany will be expected to promise, when called to London for the February conference, to agree not to negotiate any credits or loans without the fullest cognizance and approval of the Allies, thus effectively preventing the United States, unless the Allies consent, from obtaining resources as a guaranty that Germany will repay such credits or loans.

The crucial decision now confronting the Berlin Government is whether or not German representatives will be sent to the London conference, which is to be held late this month to receive Germany's reply on the reparations plan and take action on it. The Nationalists will bring to bear all pressure in their power to have the Cabinet even refuse to negotiate on the basis of the Paris terms. Both wings of the Socialist party—the Independents and the Majority—are expected to work in favor of sending representatives to the London meeting.

Believe Cabinet Will Stand.

Opinion here varies regarding the seriousness of the Cabinet crisis. Dr. Simons, after deciding yesterday to resign the portfolio of foreign affairs as a protest against what is considered here an inexplicable and bewildering shift of policy by the Entente Allies, has been induced to remain in office.

Both the Conservatives and the Majority Socialists decline to enter into a new Ministry, which makes a new coalition with a strong majority in the Reichstag out of the question.

REICHSTAG CROWDED TO HEAR DR. SIMONS

Foreign Minister Declares Terms Impossible.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The National Assembly met at Weimar to vote on the Versailles peace treaty there had been so much intensity of interest in governmental affairs as was displayed this afternoon when Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister, divulged the German Government's attitude toward the decisions of the recent Supreme Council held in Paris concerning reparations. The Reichstag building was crowded all day with excited members and leading politicians of all the parties. Women

Continued on Third Page.

Philadelphia Divorces Increase 649 in Year

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—An increase of 649 final divorce decrees here last year over the number granted in 1919 is shown in figures given out to-day by Louis Trefz, chief clerk in the Prothonotary's office covering all cases last year.

These show that 1,960 divorce decrees were granted during the year, as compared with 1,311 in 1919. There were 3,912 suits begun last year. In 1919 there were 2,906 started.

N. Y.-LONDON AERO

SERVICE FORESEEN

Success of New 1,000 H. P. Engine in London Believed to Clear the Way.

MAY RELAY AT AZORES

Complete Passage Possible

Soon in 24 Hours, View of Flying Experts

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The successful testing of a 1,000 horse-power aero engine, which is said to be the most powerful known, has opened up claims by experts of the possibility of a regular London-New York aerial service and a complete passage within twenty-four hours, either direct or by changing aircraft at the Azores Islands.

It is being recalled by the experts that Capt. John Alcock in 1919 flew from Newfoundland to Ireland in less than sixteen hours, using two 375 horse-power engines.

The new engine is called "The Cub." It was ordered by the Royal Air Force. It is understood that the Titania, a flying boat destroyer, which is to be used in long distance patrols, will be equipped with two "Cubs" and have a range of 1,600 miles. For wartime the crew will number ten and for civilian use the craft can accommodate fifty passengers.

"The Cub's" eighteen cylinders on a test indicated 1,057 horse-power in twenty hours of running. The engine weighs nearly a ton and cost about \$5,000.

MAYOR SENDS SUNDAY DANCERS TO NEWARK

Elizabeth Executive Puts Another Blue Law in Action.

Men and maidens of Elizabeth, N. J., who shake a shod foot in the revels of the dance will have to shake it some where else on Sunday hereafter, because the Mayor issued an order yesterday declaring that from now on the vice and immorality act which forbids dancing on Sunday will be strictly enforced.

"Our citizens desiring to partake of things forbidden here," said the Mayor, "can go to Newark, where things are more liberally conducted. The law says I cannot be permitted and I am obliged to enforce the law."

The Mayor's order was issued at the request of the Ministers Association, which discovered that dancing was sending the town to the bowwows faster than they could save it. The association had previously prevailed on the Mayor to forbid Sunday movies, including pictures which it was proposed to show for the benefit of Herbert Hoover's fund to feed orphan Europeans.

The new decree affects all private and public dances of any sort whatsoever.

MURDERER'S LIFE GOES AS PAL IS CAUGHT

Long Sought Companion of Newark Slayer Held.

At about 8:15 o'clock on the night of July 16, 1919, at South Orange and Norfolk streets, Newark, Philip Schilling shot and killed Lieut. Patrick J. Ryan of the Newark Police Department, called "The man with the Camera Eye" and one of the best known detectives in the United States. James Jagolin of 52 Norwood street, Newark, who was said by the police to have been with Schilling when the murder occurred, disappeared.

Last night at 8:15 o'clock Schilling was put to death in the electric chair at the New Jersey State Prison in Trenton, having been convicted of Lieut. Ryan's murder.

And almost at the exact moment that the electric current was being shot through Schilling's body, and at South Orange and Norfolk streets, Newark, detectives arrested Jagolin and locked him up in the Fourth precinct police station, charged with snatching a pocket-book containing \$47 from Mrs. Rose Mullin of 297 Norfolk street.

20 BRONX STORES BURN; 50 FAMILIES IN PANIC

2,000 Chickens Smothered in Fire Early To-day.

Twenty retail stores in Tiffany street and Westchester avenue, The Bronx, were literally consumed early this morning by a fire which started soon after midnight in the stores at 972 and 974 Westchester avenue. Patrolman Belinde of the Simpson street station turned in an alarm, but before the firemen had the flames under control they had spread to all of the stores from 964 to 980 Westchester avenue and to 991 and 993 Tiffany street. The firemen estimated the damage at about \$100,000.

All of the stores were one story structures, with no one living above them, although fifty families in Tiffany street were driven from their homes by the smoke. The largest store was the Ideal Chicken Market, at 964 Westchester avenue, where 2,000 chickens were smothered and burned to death.

QUEENSLAND LOAN FAILS.

MELBOURNE, Queensland, Feb. 1.—The Queensland domestic loan of \$10,000,000 has failed of flotation and the Parliament of the State will probably be asked to adopt compulsory subscription to the loan.

LEVATHAN COSTS \$780,000 A YEAR TO REMAIN IDLE

World's Greatest Steamship Being Kept in Condition by 80 Experts.

LOSS IS NOW \$4,170,000

Furniture Worth \$2,000,000

Junked When Vessel Became a Transport.

CHARTER IS PROBABLE

Shipping Board Seeks Way to Restore Former Liner to Passenger Service.

What is to become of the greatest ship that ever sailed the seas, U. S. S. Leviathan, once the German Vaterland? Idle and dismantled at her pier in Hoboken, this white elephant of the ocean is costing Uncle Sam about \$65,000 a month, or \$780,000 a year, merely to see that rust and rot are held at bay.

It has been estimated that Leviathan's year and a half of idleness has cost Uncle Sam about \$1,000,000 in net earnings that might have been anticipated from the big passenger carrier. And to this \$1,000,000 and to the \$1,170,000 that it has cost the Government merely to keep the great ship from falling apart must be added the loss of the furniture and fixtures that were junked, thrown away or destroyed when the Leviathan was taken over from her German owners and made into a United States Army transport. Great Britain, canny and thrifty in big matters as well as small, was too wise to throw away the furniture and expensive fixtures of the Mauretania, Aquitania or Olympic, or of the large German ships she was able to get her capable hands upon. These costly articles of equipment or decoration were carefully stored away, all precisely numbered and ticketed, and when the time came to restore the various ships to passenger service their proper equipment was immediately found and easily restored.

In the case of the Leviathan at least \$2,000,000 worth of furniture and fixtures were irreparably lost. So that, up to date and entirely aside from her transport service, the Leviathan has cost the Government \$4,170,000, cost that has nothing whatever to do with maintenance in service but which represents dead loss.

Idle steamships, especially steamships of the super-size of the Leviathan, are peculiarly susceptible to deterioration. A month's even a week's neglect might easily mean utter ruin to the vast bulk which was once the pride of the German merchant marine and which later won sterling honors under the American flag in the war against Germany.

Force of Eighty Men at Work.

Therefore a force of eighty men is kept at work daily searching the great ship—mere shell as she is—for the first signs of disintegration and deterioration. The tremendous surface of steel plating, the vast and complicated machinery, the enormous surfaces of paint require incessant inspection and repair. All of this makes up the month's and year's cost that Uncle Sam is paying while he tries to make up his mind what to do with the great vessel.

Rear-Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N. (retired), and present head of the Board, is extremely hopeful that something satisfactory regarding the future of the Leviathan can be evolved within the next few months, but Admiral Benson admits frankly that the Board has not been able to come to a definite conclusion, and that the Leviathan remains to-day what she was a year ago—a white elephant among ships.

The best opportunity that the Government had to get the Leviathan restored to passenger service and as the star ship of the American merchant marine was blocked by the injunction suit brought by W. R. Hearst a year ago at the time the International Mercantile Marine submitted a bid of \$3,500,000 for the ship and offering also to recondition her at its own expense, making the total cost to the company perhaps \$12,000,000. That offer was made before I came to the Shipping Board, but in my opinion it was a fair offer, fair to the Government. I mean, since then the Shipping Board has asked for bids, but in every instance the offers made were absurdly low—out of the question.

"The Finance and Commerce Corporation, for example, offered \$2,000,000, but this was contingent upon a loan of \$6,000,000 being made by the Shipping Board to the corporation to pay the cost of refitting and refurbishing the Leviathan and restoring her to service. The Shipping Board could not then, nor can it now, see its way clear to make any such arrangement.

An Arrangement Sought.

"What we hope to do is to make an arrangement with one or another of the large steamship concerns to lease the Leviathan and put her back upon the seas as the finest vessel flying the American flag. It is more than possible that such an arrangement can be made. There is nothing to worry about in the fact that for the present the Leviathan is idle and unproductive. I figure that the longer she remains as she is, up to a certain point, of course, the more money will be saved in reconditioning. A year

Continued on Fifth Page.

White Sulphur Springs—The Grumblers for rent and recuperation. Bookings Please—Adv.

Bank Robbers to Face Capital Punishment

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 1.—The Senate this afternoon passed unanimously a bill providing capital punishment for bank robbery.

The bill puts bank robbery on a parity with murder and it gives justice the right to fix either life imprisonment or electrocution as a punishment.

WILSON AT PLAY CHEERED BY MANY

In First Public Appearance in 18 Months President Sees 'Abraham Lincoln.'

HE WALKS WITH A CANE

Enjoys Piece, Smiles at Humorous Parts and Seems Benefitted by Diversion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Wilson to-night made his first appearance in public since his speaking tour in behalf of the League of Nations was interrupted by illness at Wichita, Kan., September 26, 1919. Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and her brother, John Randolph Bolling, the President went to a theatre and saw a performance of "Abraham Lincoln," the American historical play written by John Drinkwater, the English playwright.

The President with his party reached the theatre shortly before the play began, and walking with the aid of a cane made his way through a stage door and thence to a lower box, which had been reserved for the party. His appearance was a complete surprise to the audience, only theatre attaches having been apprised of his coming.

The moment the President entered the box he was recognized and the audience rose and cheered. He responded by bowing, and sat down. He did not rise from his seat until the final curtain had fallen, and then he was aided to his feet by Mr. Bolling. The audience cheered and he again bowed. In leaving the theatre he used his cane and leaned on the arm of Mr. Bolling.

News of the President's attendance leaked out during the progress of the play, and a large crowd, expecting him to leave from the front entrance, had congregated there by the time the performance ended. Only a handful had thought of the stage exit, which he used, and these were kept back by police.

The President appeared to enjoy the play and smiled at the humorous parts of the production. White House attaches, after the President returned to the White House, said that he seemed to have suffered no ill effects whatever from his appearance in public and from the brief exposure to the damp night air.

While someone thanked by the play's success, depicting President Lincoln's assassination, still reflected on hundreds of faces, the audience on rising to leave the theatre turned as by a single impulse and, facing the President, cheered and applauded him while he rose from his seat. The audience seemed to carry over sentimentality from the play, and the President returned to the White House, where he seemed to have suffered no ill effects whatever from his appearance in public and from the brief exposure to the damp night air.

That the President was refreshed and cheered by his first theatregoing treat in more than eighteen months was indicated by his animated conversation with his friends, Mrs. Wilson and his brother-in-law.

Prior to his illness Mr. Wilson attended the theatre regularly, sometimes going as many as three and four times a week. During his illness he has been forced to content himself with motion pictures which have been shown in one of the rooms of the White House fitted up for the purpose.

At the end of the first act to-night those in the lobby and smoking rooms were told that the President was in the theatre and the crowd generally do, stayed in their seats for the most part to watch the President.

TURN'S FOOT OF LAND INTO 92-ACRE FARM

Largest Telescope Does Unusual Stunt 'Seeing Things.'

SALEM, Va., Feb. 1.—A process for making a square foot of land "look like a ninety-two acre farm" was outlined here by Dr. W. J. Showalter of the National Geographic Magazine in a recent lecture entitled "Seeing Things." All you have to do, the doctor said, "is to focus the largest modern telescope on the foot section."

He also described a Bureau of Standards weighing machine which might be handy in case of another sugar shortage. It will record one tenth of a milligram of sugar. Just to keep things nice and friendly he added that it would take 1,300,000 carloads by volume to make the sun and 10,000 suns to make the nearest star.

FIXED UNDER 'JIM CROW' LAW.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 1.—The Nashville Railway and Light Company was fined \$2,000 to-day in a case in which it was alleged to have violated the statute providing for the separation of the races on street cars. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court to test the law.

Situations Wanted

by progressive men and women. Note their advertisements in

THE NEW YORK HERALD

SEE NEXT TO LAST PAGE TO-DAY.

DETECTIVE GIVES TESTIMONY AFTER NIGHT IN TOMBS

Armstrong Answers Questions on Motorcar Rewards Before Grand Jury.

BIG SHAKEUP FOLLOWS

Enright Breaks Up Old Squad and Reduces Members to Patrolmen.

WHITMAN ON RUM TRAIL

Police Connection With Violations of Volstead Act Next to Be Investigated.

The investigation which Charles S. Whitman and the Grand Jury are conducting into allegations of corruption in the city administration began to develop testimony yesterday which, it is expected, may link certain men in the Police Department with the illegal transportation of liquor through the streets of New York and with sharing in the proceeds of the illicit traffic. Questions along this line were put to sixteen witnesses yesterday by William Chivers, assistant to Mr. Whitman, and although he admitted that as yet he had obtained no information of consequence, the investigation will continue.

The stories which involve the police in alleged dealings in the liquor traffic range in topics from policemen sitting on automobile trucks and guarding them while booze is carted about and delivered to the smuggling of contraband cargoes into the city on boats flying the flag of the Police Department.

The witnesses examined by Mr. Chivers included Capt. Joseph A. Howard of the West Thirtieth street station and about fifteen detectives attached to the precinct. They were in the Criminal Courts Building from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon under John Doe subpoenas. One at a time Mr. Chivers called them into his office and questioned them, and it is understood that during the examination the name of an officer higher in the department than captain was mentioned frequently.

Capt. Howard said last night that he had no idea why he had been questioned and that he knew of no violations of the Volstead act. Others of the men questioned by Mr. Chivers insisted also that they did not know what the investigator was driving at.

Whitman Refuses to Talk.

Mr. Whitman, when questioned last night as to the purpose of Mr. Chivers' effort with Capt. Howard and the detectives, said:

"So far as this office is concerned, it refuses to discuss that matter at all."

Capt. Howard has been in command of the West Thirtieth street station only two weeks, or since the indictment of Capt. William A. Bailey.

Converted from silence to loquacity by a night in the Tombs, Detective Sergeant John Armstrong went before the Grand Jury with Mr. Whitman yesterday and purged himself of contempt of court by answering the questions at which he balked Monday regarding money paid him at Police Headquarters as rewards for recovery of stolen automobiles.

That he said more than the few words required to dispose of the three questions put to him Monday is indicated by the fact that he spent an hour and forty-five minutes in the Grand Jury room, that still more is expected of him is clear from the jury's intention to give all its time to witness Armstrong to-day and possibly to-morrow.

Last night Mr. Whitman described Armstrong's testimony as "extremely enlightening," although he said it was "believe that before he is through with the proceedings are secret, it is impossible to report what his so-called belief is. Mr. Whitman said that the new order, issued by Chief Inspector Lahey, puts them into uniform, scatters them over the city and cuts their salaries. Ten or twelve men are left in the squad, counting the clerical men and several detectives transferred to it from other work yesterday. It

Enright Reduces Indicted Men.

Commissioner Enright yesterday took official notice of Mr. Whitman's exposure of the automobile squad by calling the reduction in rank and transfer of six of its members. These include the head of the squad, John Fitzpatrick; Armstrong, the Grand Jury witness; and the four indicted men—Wally Husey, Thomas Horan, William J. Husey and William T. Hammerick. The new order, issued by Chief Inspector Lahey, puts them into uniform, scatters them over the city and cuts their salaries. Ten or twelve men are left in the squad, counting the clerical men and several detectives transferred to it from other work yesterday. It

WATCHES THE GROUNDHOG.

Kansas Man Will Settle Age Old Dispute To-day.

MONMOUTH, Kan., Feb. 1.—John Henry Monmouth, Scotchman of the theory that the groundhog regulates the length of winter, purchased five groundhogs last fall and established them in a home with proper environments on a creek bank here. From a hide observation tower close at hand Wilhelm will watch the groundhogs' billet to-morrow.

"I intend to settle this thing for myself, any way," Wilhelm said to-day.

PEDLER HEIR TO FORTUNE.

California Police Search for Vendor of Shoestrings.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 1.—Police were searching here to-day for Alfred Newcome, a shoestring and pencil vendor, well known about the streets of Oakland, who has fallen heir to a fortune in six figures.

A communication received by police from a Philadelphia attorney, John Lendberg, told of the pedler's good fortune and asked that he be located. Newcome disappeared from Philadelphia, according to the letter, about five years ago.

LAWMAKERS UPSTATE SOLID FOR MILLER'S TRANSIT PLAN; MEASURE IS SURE TO PASS

New York City Republicans Purpose Going on Record for Miller's Car Programme

THERE seemed to be no doubt in Republican political circles yesterday that within two weeks the party organizations of the five boroughs, as well as the Republican delegation to the Legislature at Albany, would go on record officially as favoring the plan for relief of the transit situation suggested by Gov. Miller in his recent message. The action of the organizations is to be taken at meetings of the five borough leaders, and if necessary special meetings of the county committees will be called. If these special meetings are not called action will be taken by the committees at the regular monthly meetings.

By the time the organizations and the New York city delegation have had time to take official action the bills embodying Gov. Miller's plan will have been drafted and be ready for introduction in the Senate and Assembly. The reaction against the wave of protest which greeted the Governor's message has grown stronger as Mr. Miller's plan is more thoroughly understood, and in Republican circles it is almost universally approved.

BOYS HOLD UP 14 IN DEBS DUBS WILSON BANK; GET \$30,000 A BENEDICT ARNOLD

Batter In Doors of Chicago Institution as Rush Hour Crowds Pass.

ESCAPE IN MOTOR CAR

Each of Five Youths Held Two Guns, Overpowering Bank Employees.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Seven "two-gun" bandits, most of them in their teens, kicked down the front doors of the Kenwood Trust and Savings Bank early to-day in view of a rush hour crowd, overpowered five men officials and nine women clerks and looted a teller's cage of more than \$30,000.

Without firing a shot they backed out of the bank in perfect order and escaped in an automobile they had left at the entrance. Before any one of the scores of witnesses had recovered from his surprise the gangsters were going south in Grand boulevard at sixty miles an hour.

Less than an hour after the robbery Chief of Detectives Hughes and Lieut. Norton arrested four youths who were loitering near the bank and who answered descriptions of members of the gang.

The youths were rushed to the detective bureau for questioning. The police refused to give out their names. While the search was on Charles E. Ford, president of the institution, offered a reward of \$5,000 for information leading to the bandits' capture.

The robbery occurred at the corner's busiest morning hour, when hundreds are passing the bank on their way downtown. The bandits drove the car, but a big man without a license plate—up to the front door of the bank, and six of them jumped out with revolvers in their hands. They launched themselves at the heavy door, butting it with their shoulders and kicking the lock. The ponderous bolts were at night had been drawn by the clerks on duty inside, and the door was held only by an ordinary button catch. This yielded quickly.

The bandits swarmed inside like a pirate's boarding party, the clerks, who had not been warned by the pounding on the door, had no chance to offer resistance.

"Hands up, and make it snappy," the foremost bandit said.

The bank employees stood with arms above their heads while one of the bandits pocketed his revolvers and made a quick tour of the desks and cages. The robbers' collector had been carrying a satchel, wrapped in newspapers, and his arm. Into this he dumped all the money in sight.

When he had finished his rounds he ran to the front door. The others followed. They set themselves for a dash, then hung open the doors and sprinted through a rapidly growing crowd of curious men and women. The men left behind in the automobile had kept the engine running. As the bank door was thrown open they started the car. The gunmen scrambled aboard on the run and the car jumped forward and swung into Grand boulevard.

'SIX-CHILDREN' FAMILY GETS BANKER'S HOME

Childless Parents Barred in Terms of Lease.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 1.—The home of Thomas Ashcraft, banker, which he advertised he would rent only to a family with children, the "closed shop" principle in proportion to the number of children, has been leased to a family with six children, he said to-day.

Advertising the home for rent, Ashcraft declared that "a man with twelve children can have it on a long lease for almost nothing."

1,500 BRICKS A DAY DROPS TO 500 TO-DAY

Statistics Shown Boston Merchants' Inquiry.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Estimates purporting to show that in 1920 a mason and helper laid 1,500 bricks in an eight hour day, at an average wage rate of thirty-five cents a hundred, whereas now they average 500 bricks a day, at a rate of \$2.75 a hundred, were presented to-day to a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that is investigating the building situation.

Alexander K. Williams, engineer and treasurer of a construction company, told the committee that in his opinion the alleged decrease in the efficiency of labor was due to "lack of ambition," resulting from the "closed shop" principle, which limits the best man in any class to the amount of labor performed by the poorest. The estimates presented were compiled from the records of his company.

SEEKING high grade help? Then place your advertisement in The New York Herald to-morrow. Telephone FIVE 9000—1400.